

on December 31, 2006" in subsection (c)(4)(A)(i).

(I) by substituting "May 4, 2007" for "August 25, 2005" in subsection (c)(4)(A)(ii), and

(J) by substituting "January 1, 2008" for "January 1, 2007" in subsection (d)(2)(A)(ii).

(b) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—For purposes of Senate enforcement, all provisions of this section are designated as emergency requirements and necessary to meet emergency needs pursuant to section 204 of S. Con. Res. 21 (110th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2008.

AMENDMENT NO. 4478, AS AMENDED

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the unanimous consent agreement, the Murray amendment No. 4478, as amended by the Mikulski amendment, be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 4494), as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

#### SEC.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under section 301(a) of this Act shall be \$3,920,000,000 and the amount appropriated under section 401 of this Act shall be \$180,000,000: Provided, That, of amounts appropriated under such section 401 \$30,000,000 shall be used by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (referred to in this section as the "NRC") to make grants to counseling intermediaries approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development or the NRC to hire attorneys to assist homeowners who have legal issues directly related to the homeowner's foreclosure, delinquency or short sale. Such attorneys shall be capable of assisting homeowners of owner-occupied homes with mortgages in default, in danger of default, or subject to or at risk of foreclosure and who have legal issues that cannot be handled by counselors already employed by such intermediaries: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for in the prior provisos the NRC shall give priority consideration to counseling intermediaries and legal organizations that (1) provide legal assistance in the 100 metropolitan statistical areas (as defined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget) with the highest home foreclosure rates, and (2) have the capacity to begin using the financial assistance within 90 days after receipt of the assistance: Provided further, That no funds provided under this Act shall be used to provide, obtain, or arrange on behalf of a homeowner, legal representation involving or for the purposes of civil litigation.

The amendment (No. 4478), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to a period of morning business with

Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### FIREARMS INFORMATION USE ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, it is a privilege to join my colleagues in supporting the Firearms Information Use Act to repeal the most extreme provisions in the Tiahrt amendment and lift the veil of secrecy that currently surrounds the flow of guns in our country. The act will give law enforcement agencies the support they need to do their job, while protecting information about undercover officers, confidential informants, ongoing investigations, and lawful firearms purchasers. It is a basic open-government measure that is critical for the public safety of communities across America.

The Tiahrt amendment is an appropriations rider enacted in 2003 that restricts public access to information gathered by the Justice Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives. It prevents law enforcement organizations from sharing gun trace data with each other and from obtaining gun trace data outside their geographic jurisdiction. It prohibits such information from being used as evidence in State license revocations, civil lawsuits, or any other administrative proceedings, unless specifically filed by the Bureau. It also prevents the Bureau from publishing reports that use gun trace data to analyze the flow of guns at the national level.

Numerous mayors, law enforcement officers, and researchers have spoken out against these restrictions. Mayors Against Illegal Guns, a bipartisan coalition of over 250 mayors led by Mayor Tom Menino of Boston and Mayor Michael Bloomberg of New York City, is staunchly opposed to the Tiahrt amendment, and one of the coalition's top priorities is to have the amendment repealed. The International Association of Chiefs of Police recently emphasized that we can reduce gun violence in our communities by making gun trace data publicly available.

In a 2006 report, the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence documented the harmful consequences of the Tiahrt amendment. The Brady Center found that the amendment "had an immediate chilling effect on the Bureau's activities," that "academic researchers have already found their work stymied," and that the amendment has "crippled" efforts by law enforcement to investigate patterns of gun trafficking on a nationwide basis and to identify sources of guns used in crime. The report unequivocally concludes that the "Tiahrt Amendment is a transparent attempt by the gun lobby . . . to shield the public, as well as government and law enforcement agencies, from the truth about guns and crime."

In spite of these criticisms, the amendment has been included in the

Justice Department appropriations bill every year since 2003, and even more restrictive versions of it have been proposed in recent months. By enacting the Firearms Information Use Act, Congress can restore sanity to our policy on gun trace data. Scaling back the Tiahrt amendment will give our State and local officials the information they need to halt gun trafficking and the reckless dealers who facilitate it. Whatever one's views of the second amendment, surely we can all agree that it does not confer a right to sell firearms illegally. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### HEALTH CARE COSTS

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, one of the most pressing concerns of American families and businesses these days is the skyrocketing cost of health care. Health costs are now the No. 1 cause of personal bankruptcy and many businesses are dropping coverage for their employees because they can no longer afford it.

Required reading for anyone seeking to address the challenge of high health costs is an insightful article in this month's New England Journal of Medicine. It was authored by Dr. James Mongan, who is CEO of Partners HealthCare in Massachusetts, which includes Massachusetts General and Brigham and Women's, two of the Nation's leading hospitals. He is joined by Dr. Timothy Ferris and Dr. Thomas Lee.

The article states that there is no single answer to reducing health costs. However, it identifies a number of initiatives that hold significant promise, including pay-for-performance programs, use of electronic medical records and more.

I commend this compelling article to my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New England Journal of Medicine, Apr. 3, 2008]

#### OPTIONS FOR SLOWING THE GROWTH OF HEALTH CARE COSTS

(By James J. Mongan, M.D., Timothy G. Ferris, M.D., M.P.H., and Thomas H. Lee, M.D.)

Health care costs continue to be an important concern in the United States, and they are already a central issue of the 2008 presidential campaign. Numerous strategies for cost containment are being proposed, but specific options are usually presented in isolation, with little disciplined discussion of their potential impact or the barriers they face. In this article, we provide a survey of major options for slowing the growth of health care spending. We also provide a qualitative assessment of the likely effectiveness of these options and our recommendation for a package that could be collectively pursued.

Underlying our analysis are three basic assumptions. First, health care spending has high intrinsic social value, and the primary driver of cost increases is technical progress—for example, new tests and therapies or new knowledge about the benefits of